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Move panel moves ahead with probe:

Sambor quits as Philly police commissioner

The confrontation last May between Philadelphia police and the radical group Move, which resulted in a fire that killed 11 people and reduced a neighborhood of 61 homes to ashes, claimed another victim last month when Police Commissioner Gregore J. Sambor abruptly announced his resignation.

Sambor was just one of several city officials who offered testimony to a special investigating commission appointed by Mayor W. Wilson Goode. The panel's investigation, which has generated weeks of hearings and volumes of often conflicting assessments, has left the credibility, reputation and professional standing of the Philadelphia Police Department, Police Commissioner Sambor and other top city officials, including Mayor Goode, hanging in the balance.

In the aftermath of the tragedy that began when Philadelphia police dropped a bomb on the roof of the radical group's headquarters, the commission has also had to weigh the testimony of outside consultants called in to aid the investigation.

Sambor's resignation, which took effect November 30, came less than a week after the end of the commission's public hearings. Sambor became the second top city official to quit since the Move incident. City managing director Leo A. Brooks resigned shortly

after the events of last May 13 took place.

Since October 8, when hearings on the Move incident were opened, the 11-member commission has heard testimony from more than 36 witnesses, including neighbors of the Move group, former Move members, Police Commissioner Sambor and city Fire Commissioner William C. Richmond.

Testimony by Sambor and Brooks directly contradicted the Mayor's assertions that he was not informed prior to the day of the siege that an explosive was to be dropped by helicopter onto the roof of the house.

Brooks challenged several points in Goode's version of the chain of events that culminated in the bombing.

According to Brooks, who was the Mayor's contact person at the scene, Goode had been informed on May 12 that the police department's tactical plan included the use of explosives to punch holes in the side walls of the house so tear gas could be used to oust the residents.

Brooks said he specifically told the Mayor that the bomb would be dropped from a helicopter. Brooks said he explained to Goode the fear that officers planting the bomb by hand could be fired on by armed cult members.

Goode asserted that he had been misled, misinformed and disobeyed by Brooks and Sam-



Sambor

hor, and testified that he had never asked for and was never informed of the details of the police tactical plan. In contrast, Brooks claims that the Mayor's approval had been sought and received in planning the day-long siege.

Goode conceded that he had given permission for the use of the bomb 17 minutes before it was dropped.

Goode had testified that he had been informed that police would shoot only into the air and would not return fire from the Move house, testimony that Brooks contested. The former city aide said he had never told the Mayor that all firing would be done into the air, adding that Goode had apparently misunderstood him.

A report published in the Chicago Tribune asserted that Brooks testimony shifted the

Continued on Page 5

FOP: We're being set up to take rap

Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode has removed himself from the line of inquiry aimed squarely at top city officials by a commission appointed to investigate the botched eviction of the Move group on May 13, said a spokesman for the city's Fraternal Order of Police (FOP).

The FOP, fearful that the police will become the scapegoat for the investigative panel, is planning to bring the matter to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in hopes of having the commission discredited.

According to FOP secretary Richard Costello, the decision handed down by a Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court on October 21, which stated that the commission is "nothing more than an advisory board to the Mayor," automatically removes Goode from the focus of the investigation. "By process of elimination," Costello said, "that leaves only the police."

"The Mayor has removed himself from the game as a player and made himself the umpire," Costello charged.

Judging from the commis-

sion's manner of questioning and the overall "tenor" of the investigation, Costello speculated, the blame will be laid on the police. Citing the ongoing investigation by Philadelphia District Attorney Edward Rendall into whether police should be held criminally liable for the deaths of Move members, Costello said he is "well convinced" that those responsible for the tragedy have effectively stepped out of the line of fire.

Costello maintains that it is Mayor Goode who should be held responsible for the May 13 incident. "The entire posture of doing nothing for all those months and then taking precipitous action on that day was the Mayor's decision," he asserted. "Because of that, we merely carried that out. It was these decisions and policies that led up to the results of what occurred May 13 and somehow these have escaped scrutiny."

The commission has had a "preordained mission" of finding the police responsible, Costello charged, noting that every approach used by the commission indicates a fore-

Continued on Page 12

Consultant disputes ME's findings on deaths

New forensic evidence from the bodies of Move members killed in the May 13 conflagration — evidence that contrasts dramatically with findings of the Philadelphia medical examiner's office — was disclosed during testimony by a forensic pathologist retained by the Philadelphia Special Investigation Committee.

Forensic pathologist Ali Z. Hameli, the chief medical examiner of Delaware, told commission members that although he could not determine the cause of death for the 11 Move members found in the demolished house, he discovered huckshot fragments in three of the bodies.

The metal fragments found in the bodies of Rhonda Harris Africa, Move co-founder John Africa and a child, Dalicis Orr Africa, were studied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) laboratory, Hameli said, and were found to match

the "unhardened lead" found in huckshot pellets.

No pieces of metal were found in the bodies by the Philadelphia medical examiner's office.

The fragments found in the left hip and left chest of John Africa appear to match the buckshot used in the Philadelphia Police Department's shotguns. Police records have indicated that only 13 officers were armed with the weapons during the siege, and there is no indication that any were fired. From the location of the buckshot fragments in the bodies, Hameli said, it is unlikely that they alone were the cause of death.

Although Hameli said he found metal fragments in six of the bodies, including those of Frank James Africa, Conrad Hampton Africa and Theresa Brooks Africa, only three had fragments with the

Continued on Page 12

New work sizes up police chiefs as USA's underutilized resource

William A. Geller, a lawyer and project director for the American Bar Association, wants to set the record straight on police chiefs: They are underutilized, often underappreciated and generally beset with inappropriate, conflicting expectations.

"I spent several years going to a variety of meetings of police chiefs," Geller said, "and having the impression that the police chiefs who were attending these meetings and speaking on the cutting-edge issues of policing were of a different caliber than the public, the media and for that matter a lot of people in criminology thought they were."

The fruits of Geller's impressions and research have culminated in a new book, "Police Leadership in America: Crisis and Opportunity," which comprises 41 original essays by American police chiefs and a variety of law

enforcement observers, scholars, political figures and criminal justice practitioners.

"In general, I thought the American public thought of the police chief as a corrupt nitwit of the sort you see on television that puts self interest above public interest, very low skilled. That was not the impression I was getting," Geller said.

In his own way, Geller wanted to showcase the existence of some bright, thoughtful and articulate police chiefs who he felt were being underutilized as a resource in urban planning.

The police chief who routinely relies on the media to disseminate a message about what he is trying to do may be harking up the wrong tree, Geller suggested. In only a few minutes of time on a television news program, the audience does not get a chance to see the chief's "mettle," he said.

Geller's sought to reach the audience who responds to books rather than news by having police chiefs butt heads intellectually on a peer level with criminal justice policymakers, academics, mayors and news people.

"I pulled together a group of leaders in the law enforcement policy community who are either doing law enforcement work or whose commitment or occupation it is to try to improve the quality of law enforcement work," Geller noted. "That's a whole bunch of public and private sector people, whether they're researchers or activists."

With this select group, Geller conducted a two-day brainstorming session as to what sort of contribution could be made to the improvement of law enforcement by bringing together this interdisciplinary group.

Continued on Page 6

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — The state's first new minimum-security prison in 25 years opened November 1 in Enfield. The \$27.7-million facility will hold 600 prisoners, taking some of the burden off of other state prisons, which are near a court-ordered population ceiling.

MAINE — Brunswick Crimeline Inc. has begun offering cash for tips that lead to arrests. The non-profit group is funded by donations from local businesses.

The City of Portland and police Sgt. Stephen Mazziotti have been found liable for \$199,000 in damages for the 1978 accident in which Mazziotti struck and killed a 25-year-old Penny Lee Saucier with an unmarked police car. Mazziotti, who continues to assert his innocence, said after the verdict was delivered: "I'm very sorry that it happened. I am glad that it is over. The sergeant was on his way to aid a fellow officer, at a speed estimated by a traffic engineer to have been 61 miles per hour, when he struck Mrs. Saucier.

MARYLAND — U.S. Army Sgt. Sandra J. Sutton, a special agent assigned to Fort Meade, has been named Soldier of the Year by the Army's Criminal Investigation Command. Sutton, a 27-year-old native of Levittown, Pa., received the Army Commendation Medal, a plaque and four-day pass and a \$100 savings bond along with the honor.

If present trends continue, the number of Marylanders seeking treatment for cocaine use will rise 33 percent this year, to 1,941, according to officials.

NEW JERSEY — Officials have charged that the state's only prison for women is too isolated, thus restricting family visits and work-release programs. They recommended building smaller prisons in urban areas.

Southeast

ALABAMA — The Russellville City Council has accepted the resignation of Police Chief Robert B. Saint, who was convicted on November 12 of extorting bribes from bootleggers. Saint faces up to 40 years in prison.

GEORGIA — The U.S. Army's Criminal Investigation Laboratory at Fort Gillem recently became the first military laboratory to be accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. The facility, which is the Army's only crime laboratory in the continental United States, provides assistance to all military and Federal law enforcement agencies in the country.

The Georgia Supreme Court has ruled that the Roswell police were not liable in the death of a fatally ill woman whose husband was detained by police as he rushed her to a hospital. James Roy Davis had charged in his lawsuit that his civil rights were violated because the City of Roswell and Police Chief T. L. Joyner maintained an inadequate training program for officers. Mrs. Davis died the day after she was brought to the hospital. Her husband was stopped by a rookie police officer after his car swerved across the center line of a highway.

ILLINOIS — The Lake County Sheriff's Department last month began providing patrol services under contract with the village of Riverwoods.

The Chicago Police Department's Office of Professional Standards has reported a 32 percent decline in the number of persons injured as a result of police gunfire during the first 10 months

of this year. The OPS said there were 40 such shootings up to October 31, 1985, compared to 77 during all of 1984.

INDIANA — Sheriff Rudy Bartolomei of Lake County has resigned and has been sentenced to 28 months in prison for extortion and weapons offenses committed while in public office. Bartolomei was also directed to serve five years' probation after he is released from prison, and was fined \$13,000.

KENTUCKY — A corrections consultant has urged that public drunkenness be decriminalized and that Fayette County open a rehabilitation and treatment center. The consultant said drunks are overcrowding the Fayette County jail.

The Jefferson County Police Department has begun an internal investigation after Police Officer Alex Young testified in a civil rights case that he knew of at least 20 police officers in the area who are members of the Ku Klux Klan.

MICHIGAN — The Detroit Police Department last month administered the oath of office to 73 new police officers, including 15 women. They are the first new recruits to be hired by the department since 1978.

A State Senate committee has approved a legal redefinition of pistols that would allow sewed-off shotguns, Uzis and similar weapons to go unregistered. The bill, approved unanimously by the Senate Natural Resources Committee over the vehement objections of state police representatives. Current law defines pistols as weapons 30 inches or shorter in length. The bill approved by the committee changes the definition to guns "originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand." The bill now goes to the full Senate.

OHIO — A poll conducted by the University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research says that more than 80 percent of Ohioans surveyed favor the imposition of the death penalty in cases of premeditated murder. Support for the death penalty was

said to have cut across all demographic groups. More than 4 out of 10 said they favored execution by injection of lethal drugs. Nearly one-fourth said the state should retain the electric chair.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — Police Chief Anthony Bouza of Minneapolis received a three-day suspension without pay last month because he made what Mayor Donald Fraser called derogatory comments about two City Councilmen.

MISSOURI — David Tata, the self-professed white supremacist who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for the killing of state Trooper Jimmie Linegar last April, will be placed in isolation in state prison because of his neo-Nazi background, according to correctional officials.

State corrections chief Lee Roy Black has named Myrna Trickey as the first woman to head a major all-male state prison. She'll administer the Missouri Eastern Correctional Center.

NORTH DAKOTA — Residents of Grand Forks have begun circulating a petition to have Sheriff Gordon Taylor removed from office. Taylor, who has been convicted twice for drunken driving, faces a third DWI charge December 19.

Southwest

COLORADO — In an effort to curb speeding and overweight trucks on Main Street in Timnath, the town plans to pay off-duty sheriff's deputies to serve as part-time marshals.

NEW MEXICO — Jim Culwell,

44, has been appointed as the new sheriff of Roosevelt County. He replaces Sonny Carter, who took a position with the state beverage board.

TEXAS — The number of major crimes reported in Houston increased by 1.2 percent for the first eight months of 1985, according to police. The increase was paced by auto thefts, which were up by 8.2 percent, assault, which rose by 5.9 percent, and murders, which increased 5.3 percent. Burglaries, thefts and robberies all showed modest declines.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — A two-year study in San Diego has concluded that the Guardian Angels make people feel safer and discourage property crimes, but said there is no proof that the unarmed civilian patrols have reduced the rate of major crimes. The study, conducted by the San Diego Association of Governments, said crimes such as household burglary and auto theft dropped by as much as 25 percent in areas patrolled by the group. Violent crimes dropped by 22 percent in the patrolled areas, but decreased by 42 percent in comparable areas not patrolled by the Guardian Angels.

OREGON — Multnomah County Judge Charles Crookham has barred the city of Portland from gathering and publishing the names of persons arrested but not convicted for prostitution. The city plans to appeal the ruling.

WASHINGTON — The Seattle City Council has asked the police department to form an independent review panel to look into the department 911 emergency telephone system. The request followed the murder of a woman last August who called 911 four times after her killer stalked her. She was reportedly told that police were busy.

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**DRINKING AND DRIVING
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Illinois toxicology lab at hub of controversy

In the past several years, reports charging that criminalistic laboratories do unreliable and inferior work have surfaced from time to time in both official channels and private circles.

Over the past 11 months, similar allegations of incompetence have left the Illinois state toxicology lab awash in a tide of charges and countercharges. The lab, formerly operated by the state Department of Public Health, was taken over by the State Police after an investigation into the lab's procedures for handling and securing evidence.

According to Robert Fletcher, a State Police spokesman, the investigation was spurred when the Lake County district attorney submitted a case in an attempted homicide last January. Parents had mixed sulfuric acid with their child's formula in an attempt to sue the formula manufacturer if the infant died.

The child did not die, and the formula sample was submitted to the Department of Public Health lab, then run by Dr. John Spikes. The lab lost the evidence, Fletcher said.

"As a result, the judge in the district threw the case out, and not only that, awarded custody of the child back to the parents

because there was no evidence of wrongdoing — a travesty of miscarried justice," he said.

At that point, the State Police's department of internal investigation was called in to direct a search for the missing evidence in the case and to conduct an inventory of lab procedures for securing and handling evidence.

The Department of State Police, formerly the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, run seven forensic labs throughout the state.

"What they [state police lab personnel] found," Fletcher said, "was that there were no evidence-handling procedures. The toxicology lab deals, of course in narcotics evidence — these were not secured. There was evidence including heroin, cocaine, velium and other substances that were listed as having been destroyed which were not destroyed," he said.

The missing evidence leads on to several possible conclusions, he suggested, including resale or tampering. "The chain of evidence, which is crucial in criminal and civil proceedings, was not being observed," Fletcher said.

The physical conditions of the lab were "appalling," according to Fletcher. Ventilation was inadequate, lab personnel regularly

stored their lunches in the specimen freezers and refrigerators and ate and smoked at their work stations, and the lab conformed to none of the acceptable standards, Fletcher said.

During the investigation, he added, it was discovered that the lab's procedures for doing blood-alcohol analysis and urinalysis on a gas chromatograph were wrong. The machine was not being

recalibrated for each new test, resulting in a 12-percent error rate. "Three percent is considered tolerable," Fletcher said, "with one percent the norm. The lab was

Continued on Page 13

NY plans 'open-book' approach in January exam for sergeants

The New York City Police Department plans to offer a promotional exam for sergeant next January with a new twist: officers will be allowed to use reference books for a portion of the exam.

Four days after announcing the open-book test, the city also revealed that it plans to use a racial quota system to promote 200 black and Hispanic officers who had failed the 1983 sergeants' exam. The last test is currently the subject of litigation claiming that the test had a discriminatory impact.

While the decision to allow officers to use the department's Patrol Guide during half of the seven-and-a-half-hour test comes at a time when Federal Judge Robert Carter is considering a suit challenging the 1983 test, a spokeswoman for the city's Department of Personnel, Magda Gandasegui, denies any link between the lawsuit, brought by minority police organizations, and the exam's new format.

"How can we in good conscience ask people to memorize something that in real life they don't have to have memorized?" she said.

Gandasegui said research indicates that "the majority of

sergeants routinely refer to [the Patrol Guide] during the course of their duty."

The Patrol Guide consists of the rules and regulations governing actions in any encounter a police officer might face.

Although police officials declined to comment on the change in testing format, the president of the Sergeants' Benevolent Association, Peter Mehon, said that if the change puts a stop to litigation, as has happened with several previous tests, then he is behind it.

The 1983 dispute stems from the fact that 10.6 percent of the whites who took the exam passed, while only 1.6 percent of blacks and 4.4 percent of Hispanics received a passing grade.

The litigation has halted promotions to sergeant, where there are currently 847 vacancies. About 450 provisionally appointed sergeants may lose their positions if the suit succeeds.

Doubling back on policy, Mayor Edward I. Koch said that although he opposes quotas, an agreement to fill the vacancies was reached after city lawyers concluded that the previous test would not hold up in court.

The quota system will be in ef-

fect until the results of the January test are known, which should be in March. Approximately 1,000 promotions will be involved.

Although the quota system is subject to approval from a Federal court and the plaintiffs, the Guardians Association and the Hispanic Society, both organizations said a settlement on this basis would be acceptable.

Initially, Koch sought to defend the test, claiming that the exam was not discriminatory and the city was not going to junk it. Since that time, however, the city Corporation Counsel's office has concluded that the city stands to lose not on the basis of whether the test was discriminatory but because the test was not sufficiently job-related.

Under a Federal court decision, if a large percentage of minorities fail a Civil Service exam than the test is presumed to be discriminatory. If the test-giver, in this case the city, cannot prove that the questions were directly related to aspects of the job, then the test may be deemed to have a discriminatory impact.

"It is definitely our policy never to have a quota based on race, religion, sexual preference, et

Continued on Page 7

Mexico seeks gang in slaying of 21 cops

Mexican police and soldiers have begun searching for a gang of drug traffickers who killed 21 policemen after the police discovered a large cache of marijuana.

According to reports, the ambush occurred along the border between the states of Veracruz and Oaxaca in the community of Hidalgotitlan. Among those killed was the chief of the Veracruz State Police, Alfredo Malaga Vazquez.

Two officers survived the ambush, according to a Veracruz state spokesman. The officers made their way to Acayucan, about 24 miles northwest of the shooting site, where they told their story to the authorities, the spokesman said.

The Mexico City newspaper Excelsior said the two survivors, identified as Isidoro Chontal and Moises Gonzalez, told investigators that they had been searching the area as part of a Government anti-drug campaign when they surprised the traffickers loading six tons of marijuana onto launches on the Coahuila River.

According to the newspaper, the survivors told authorities that a three-hour gun battle ensued. Ultimately, the police and Federal Judicial Police agents ran out of ammunition and were over-

powered by the drug traffickers, who used high-powered weapons to kill the officers "one by one."

The state government version differs somewhat from Excelsior's story, however. The Government contends that the officers found the marijuana earlier and were ambushed in the pre-dawn hours as they tried to cart it away.

The Government statement said that some officers were shot immediately and others were led to a nearby ranch with their hands tied behind their backs where they were tortured and shot.

According to the Excelsior story, the survivors watched as their colleagues' bodies were put on boats to be taken down the river three miles to the village of Cahuapan.

Although the newspaper said the ambushers returned to the site to collect the officers' weapons and vehicles, when police arrived the next day the site was empty.

Federal Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has taken charge of the investigation in Veracruz along with Florentino Ventura, Mexico's Interpol director and Jose Marie Ortega, chief of the Federal Government's anti-drug campaign. Army troops have been sent on a village-to-village search.

Message in a bottle:

Pa. orders drug tests for rookies

Following what appears to be a growing nationwide trend in law enforcement, the Pennsylvania State Police have required all recruits to undergo urine tests for drugs.

Although the new requirement was not officially made public, neither was it kept a secret, said deputy state police commissioner Richard Weatherbee.

According to Weatherbee, about 50 applicants underwent the urinalysis test. The test is intended to determine whether a recruit is using narcotics, stimulants, depressants or marijuana.

While several of the tests did come back showing traces of drug use, Weatherbee declined to say how many. "I just don't think it's appropriate," he said.

No candidate was automatically excluded because of a positive test result, Weatherbee said. If a test came back showing drug use, candidates are interviewed further to ascertain what drug was used and under what circum-

stances. Other tests, such as background checks, which the state police perform on every candidate, are also included in the evaluation.

Weatherbee said the force also takes into account such factors as the type of drug used and whether the applicant had a legitimate reason for taking the drug. He added that a recruit who had been found to have smoked marijuana would not necessarily be excluded from further consideration.

Both Weatherbee and department spokesman Curt Ashenfelter denied that there was any drug problem within the state police force.

"There hasn't been any major drug problem with the Pennsylvania State Police," Ashenfelter told the Philadelphia Inquirer, "but drugs are becoming more prevalent in society generally. Obviously, if it's a problem in society, it's a problem for any work force."

According to Weatherbee, internal discussions are still being

held on the issue of whether to require sworn officers to take the urine tests. No discussions have yet been held with the 15 Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) lodges that represent state police officers.

However, Weatherbee said that in speaking with rank-and-file officers there does not appear to be much opposition to the urinalysis.

Gary Lightman, an FOP attorney, said that he was not aware of any union position on testing. "I'm not aware of any regulation that allows that [the testing of officers]," he said.

A number of options are being considered by officials, Weatherbee said, if it is decided that officers already on the force will be required to take the drug tests.

The department might require a urinalysis at the annual physical or only if an officer is suspected of using drugs, he said. Another option would involve administering the tests randomly.

People and Places

The real thing

When writers for the "Miami Vice" television series dreamed up the character of Sonny Crockett, they may have had in mind someone like real-life Miami undercover cop Oscar Baez.

Over the past 13 months, Baez has helped make 363 arrests, seized \$6 million in narcotics, brought back \$200,000 in cash, confiscated 208 guns and 13 vehicles, recovered \$545,000 in stolen property and served 259 warrants.

The 29-year-old Baez likes being an unknown undercover cop — not even permitting himself to be photographed — but his astonishing record has thrown him into an unaccustomed limelight. Last month, the Florida Retail Federation tipped its hat to Baez, naming him "officer of the year."

Baez dismisses his image as the "Rembo" of the Miami Police Department. "I'm not like that in real life," he observes. "I am quiet. I don't like crowds. I'm anti-social, basically."

In his four years on the force, Baez has only fired his .38 on a practice range. For fun, he goes home and watches television with his wife.

The Miami Herald recently chronicled a more-or-less typical episode in the life of this undercover cop, in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation was trying to crack a truck-hijacking ring. Baez went undercover and gained the hijackers' trust by providing them with a fake hand grenade. In the end, 5 arrests were made which cleared 18 hijackings in Miami and Hialeah.

Recently, Baez thwarted a plan by a Colombian gang to free some of their cronies from a local jail.

"I just seem to do it very easily. I enjoy what I'm doing," Baez said. "If I didn't enjoy it, I wouldn't do it right. This is what I was meant to do, basically," he said.

Since he joined the force, Baez has won 50 commendations for performance, has been named officer of the month an unprecedented four times and was also Miami's officer of the year in 1984.

Baez, who was born in Havana, was three when his family moved to Miami. He earned his high school diploma in the U.S. Army Special Services. Baez spent a year at a local community college but quit to take a job at a mortgage bank. That proved to be too

Another sheriff blasts private jails

The bell has been rung for a new round, and Michigan's Oakland County Executive Daniel Murphy and the county's newly-elected sheriff, John Nichols, have come out of their corners to battle it out over the privatization of some operations at the Oakland County Jail.

At issue is Murphy's push to bring in the Nashville-based Corrections Corporation of America, a two-year-old company which runs several detention centers in the South. Offsetting the plan is the non-nonsense opposition of Nichols and the deputies' union.

"There's loose ends flying all over the place," said Nichols, a former Detroit police commissioner. "I have no intention of buying into something that is going to end up hanging me."

According to Murphy's deputy executive, Patrick Nowak, no decision has been made on whether to go ahead with the privatization proposal. However, Nowak added, "Everything we've heard so

far makes us believe that it can be done."

Murphy has stated that he wants to make privatization the primary focus of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor in 1986. Also, he said, the \$13.7 million needed for a planned 256-bed expansion of the jail would not be possible under traditional public financing methods.

According to Nichols, his lawyers have told him that privatization is not legal in Michigan. He has not yet gotten an opinion on the matter from the state attorney general.

The bottom line, according to Nowak, is whether privatization could save the county money. Although the political resistance is strong, Nowak said, he believes the savings will be great enough to overcome the initial resistance.

On a tour of a CCA-run

workhouse annex in Chattanooga last summer, Nichols and Nowak came away with mixed impressions. Nichols maintains that the a CCA facility could not meet the standards of the Michigan Department of Corrections. The kitchen, he said, was "abominable."

Nowak, however, termed the facility "first-rate." Nowak said CCA is required to meet with all constitutional standards that are required by public agencies.

There is some question of whether the county will ever be able to reach a conclusion on the issue.

According to Nowak, an agreement would have to be made with the deputies' union which has opposed the proposal from the start.

Complicating the picture is a 1982 Federal court order requiring the county to reduce jail overcrowding. With a program to comply with the court order underway, including the

\$13.7-million expansion, it is said to be touch-and-go as to whether the court will allow work to be interrupted while the county ponders privatization.

Richard Crane, a vice president of CCA, said that the company could have a proposal for the county drawn up in two and a half months. Crane said CCA is "certainly capable" of handling the Michigan facility, and he added that it was premature to anticipate labor difficulties.

In all of its other facilities, CCA has either matched or bettered public pay scales. However, CCA facilities are not unionized and are all in areas where pay scales are lower than in Michigan.

"We're keeping an open mind about it," Nichols told the Detroit Free Press. "I'm all for economy of operations. And I hope it won't strain relations [with Murphy]. I hope it doesn't lead to bloodletting. But if it comes to that... I'm ready."

boring for his blood, so he took the Miami Police Department's recruit test and was accepted. The rest is the stuff from which great police fiction is made.

For Baez, undercover work is his favorite part of law enforcement. "I always feel secure. I know what to do and, more importantly, I work with a whole unit and they know what to do," he said.

Home grown

When the Citizens Crime Commission of Delaware Valley (Pa.) created the new staff position of director of law enforcement programs recently, the search for a qualified candidate had to go no further than the commission's own backyard.

The man chosen for the job, Francis X. O'Shea, retired last year after 33 years with the Philadelphia Police Department. When he called it a career, O'Shea was the department's Chief Inspector for Community Relations. In this capacity he interacted regularly with the city's business and pro-

fessional leaders — experience that should serve him well in his work with the nonpartisan, business-supported crime commission.

In his new position, O'Shea will be handling the development and implementation of the crime commission's "rewards" and corruption/crime "tips" program. The commission, which is in the midst of expanding its services, has set up a telephone hot line to accept calls around the clock from persons who have information about official corruption or ongoing crime in the city. Eventually, according to a statement by the commission, O'Shea will coordinate a program in which calls are solicited, and rewards are paid for information that helps solve selected and publicized crimes of the week.

O'Shea termed his new job "an excellent opportunity to continue to serve the citizens of the Delaware Valley and to contribute to the success of the commission's mission." The commission has chapters in Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, and it is expected that O'Shea will provide liaison to the chapters as well as work directly with law enforcement agencies in the area.

The chairman of the crime commission, David C. Carney, said O'Shea's community experience and acquaintance with area police officials should provide exactly the right background to carry out the commission's goals.

Prior to O'Shea's appointment, he had been the director of public safety and security at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia.

Beyond the call

Wounded in a gun battle at Chicago's Henry Horner Homes, Sgt. Robert Chernik has been awarded the Carter H. Harrison Award, one of the city's two top awards for bravery.

The Carter Harrison and Lambert Tree Awards are alternated yearly between the city's police and fire departments. The commendations are the highest awarded for actions above and beyond the call of duty.

On June 10, 1984, Chernik and his partner went to the Horner Homes responding to a complaint by a resident that a neighbor had threatened to shoot him with a revolver and had fired a shot at him.

When the officers arrived at the offender's home, the man opened the door and, upon seeing Chernik, fired three shots, one of which hit Chernik in the shoulder. Chernik returned the offender's fire, fatally wounding him. The bullet which hit Chernik bounced off a bulletproof vest near his heart and lodged under his collarbone.

At the October ceremonies, five other police officers received Special Honorable Mentions, one posthumously. They are: Sgt. Oleon Hennings, 2nd District; Gang Crimes Specialist Mitchell McCulloch, Gang Crimes Unit/South; Officer John Carey, 5th District; Officer Robert Maloney, Traffic Enforcement Section, and Officer Wayne Klaczka (posthumous), Public Housing Unit/North.

Honorable Mentions were

presented to four other officers: Lieut. John Kennedy, Organized Crime Division, Hostage/Barricade/Terrorist Coordinator; Officer Henry Davis, 3rd District; Officer Alexander Curd, Gang Crimes Unit/South, and Officer 2 Peter Cruz, Gang Crimes Unit/South.

It's YOUR Page

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Law Enforcement News

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Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Operations Marie Rosen
Staff Writer Jennifer Nislow
Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Jonah Triebwasser.

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What They Are Saying

"It's like they gave us a '57 Chevy. We got the papers and everything but the legislature is giving us the gas to drive it."

Illinois State Police spokesman Robert Fletcher, on the turmoil in that state over the state police's takeover of a controversial toxicology laboratory. (3:1)

Philadelphia panel examines Move incident

Continued from Page 1

focus of the hearings from what actually happened on May 13 to the issue of Mayor Goode's credibility. Testimony from Police Commissioner Sambor further challenged the Mayor's version of events when he confirmed Brooks's account and stated that in a face-to-face meeting with Goode two days before the siege, the Mayor had been informed that explosive charges were to be used at the heavily fortified Move house.

Samhor said he told Goode that two police demolition teams were going to be placed in adjoining row houses and detonate up to six "shape charges" to blow three-inch holes in the wall. Police had planned to pump tear gas and percussion grenades into the house.

Samhor recalled that Goode had asked him if the use of explosives was safe. "He exhibited concern, but he approved it," Samhor said, adding that he was "positive" that Goode had understood him.

Goode, who maintained his version of events, said the first time he learned that explosives were to be used was at 6 p.m. on May 13, when Brooks called to tell him that police would use a bomb on the Move roof because earlier efforts with tear gas had failed. Goode said he was never told a helicopter would be used, a point that Brooks also disputed.

In the first official explanation of why the ensuing fire was allowed to burn for an hour without attempts to put it out, Samhor told the commission that he feared armed cult members would shoot at police and firefighters if they tried to extinguish the blaze.

Samhor said he had urged that the fire be allowed to burn in order to destroy a rooftop bunker built by Move. The group had been fortifying their house for months before the siege with railroad ties, logs and steel-reinforced bunkers.

Charles C. King, a former New York City fire marshal who was retained by the commission as an outside consultant, offered testimony that flew in the faces of both Commissioners Sambor and Richmond.

According to King, the decision to allow the fire to burn long enough to destroy the bunker virtually guaranteed the destruction of the neighborhood.

According to Sambor's testimony, Richmond had assured him that the fire could be kept under control. "I asked the fire commissioner if we let it burn to get the bunker could we control the fire," Sambor said. "He stated we could."

King told the commission that the conflagration could easily have been averted if the fire department's remote control water cannons had been turned on within the first 30 to 45 minutes after the blaze erupted. "It would have been immediately extinguished," he said. "If you had access to this roof, you could probably have put it out with a fire extinguisher at this time."

When asked whether it was a responsible decision to allow the fire to burn out of control, King replied: "With gasoline and wood on the roof, with a bomb being dropped, I don't think that was a very good idea. After it happens, you should put it out."

From the moment the fire spread from the roof into the second floor, King said, the fire could only be extinguished by sending firefighters down Osage Avenue right in front of the Move house — into the direct line of possible gunfire.

According to Brooks, he relayed a message to Sambor from Goode ordering the fire to be extinguished at about the time Sambor and Richmond discussed letting the fire burn to destroy the bunker — sometime around 6:00 p.m., according to their testimonies.

Samhor said he conveyed the message to Richmond but the hoses were turned on and off for at least another half hour, he said.

When William Lytton, the panel's staff director, asked Samhor if he had tried to find out why the water wasn't on, Sambor replied that he would not presume to know how to fight a fire, as it was not his job.

Samhor's actions during the Move siege were portrayed by the commission as "hasty and ill-considered." Sambor testified that he had been unaware of most of the activities going on inside the MOVE house during the assault.

Witnesses further implied that Samhor was relying on the opinions of subordinates who were not experts in their fields.

Samhor maintained that he left all fire decisions to Richmond. However, Emerson Moran, a spokesman for the mayoral commission, said that firefighters present at a staging meeting before the siege told investigators that Samhor indicated he would be in charge of the entire operation, including fire personnel.

Although Samhor contends that it was not he who made the decision to turn off the water, he said the water was turned off because the smoke caused by the water was obscuring the view of police who were watching the house from a back alley. He was afraid, he said, that the smoke could provide cover for radicals to fire at officers and make more difficult to rescue anyone who tried to escape.

King testified that Richmond made a critical mistake in believing that the fire would not rage out of control in the time it took the bunker to burn. Even without the presence of gasoline on the roof, King said, the debris on the roof, combined with the use of a powerful military explosive, made it likely that a fire would ensue.

C-4, an explosive used by the military, was one component of the bomb. According to King, C-4 generates more heat and fragmentation than Tovex, the industrial explosive used for mining that



TOWERING INFERNO: A Philadelphia police officer stands by on a neighboring rooftop as flame engulfs the headquarters of Move and adjoining buildings last May.

Wide World Photo

was originally presumed to have been the only component of the bomb. King said he did not believe during the investigation that the bomb contained only Tovex. The flame shown on the videotapes taken at the scene was "much too rich," he said.

When King was asked by commission member Charles W. Bowser whether the decision to let the bunker burn "invited" a fire that could not be controlled, King replied that based on the known facts that was a "fair conclusion."

Brooks, who corroborated Samhor's account said, "I believe they had to make a decision whether to disregard the lives of the people in the alley or whether to get them out and then put the hoses back on."

Fire Commissioner Richmond may find himself following in Sambor's footsteps. He has already stated that if the commission finds him officially at fault, he will step down.

The Mayor has been assailed for his failure to take action against Move before the situation became so grave as to require a police siege and the use of explosives.

According to residents of the neighborhood where the bombing took place, the city had ignored pleas for help from Move's neighbors, who were being constantly harangued and physically harmed by the group. "I would watch my wife lie in bed and cry at night," testified Lloyd Wilson, who lived next door to the Move house.

Wilson told of mounds of garbage the cult would leave in the yard of its house. Wilson said he raised the shade of his bedroom window one day and found the window covered with insects attracted by the garbage.

The city decided to act last

April when residents of the neighborhood called a news conference and criticized Goode for failing to take action up to that point. Until that time, Brooks charged, the Mayor's administration had allowed Move to break building and sanitation codes and avoid paying utility bills, in hopes of avoiding a direct confrontation.

"I saw in my own mind a situation we have all seen before, where each time you give, the opposite side moves closer and each time you show restraint, the restraint is used up until a confrontation is precipitated," Brooks said.

Up until the time of the Move incident, observers had called Goode's political career "charmed." Now, however, some politicians see Goode as facing a serious credibility problem because of the contradictions by top officials in key parts of Goode's testimony.

A poll taken on October 5 for WCAU-TV, a CBS affiliate in Philadelphia, showed 79 percent of the city's residents approving of Goode's overall performance and 59 percent approving of his handling of the Move confrontation. A more recent poll, however, showed that only 47 percent of city residents approved of the Mayor's actions in the Move affair. Fifty percent said he had

done a "poor" or "not very good" job. The new poll did not rate his overall performance.

The public pressure on Samhor has been growing as the hearings progressed. On November 10, four days before Samhor announced his resignation, the Philadelphia Inquirer editorialized that Samhor had shown "an appalling absence of skill and common sense."

Samhor will formally retire at the end of January. Mayor Goode has named Deputy Commissioner Robert Armstrong as interim commissioner.

New reports have speculated that the Mayor might depart from tradition and appoint a new police commissioner from outside the department. Goode has responded simply, "I will search wherever I can find the right person for the job."

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New work appraises police leadership

Continued from Page 1

Included in the brainstorming group were Professors Norval Morris from the University of Chicago, Jerome H. Skolnick of the University of California at Berkeley and Wayne A. Kerstetter of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

"We came up with the notion that what was really missing from the literature and police executive training for leadership positions was a concentrated look at the swirl of interest groups and pressures that surround the American police chief and pull and tug in different directions," Geller said.

The focus of the book then became the internal pressures police chiefs must deal with, such as those exerted by police unions,

and the pressures from external forces such as politicians, the media and criminal-justice researchers.

"To do something constructive," Geller said, "the question then became: Can we both identify what the nature of these pressures is and can we assess the propriety of these pressures, so that the assumption was by no means whether outside pressure on a police chief is inappropriate, but to what extent it is appropriate."

In the book, Geller said, are very practical suggestions for bringing different entities together and for determining which "bridges ought to be built between the public and private sectors."

For example, Geller said, one

chapter, written by Chief Michael G. Shanahan of the University of Washington Police, deals with Shanahan's work in bridging the gap between corporate executives and law enforcement practitioners.

The section entitled "The Chief as a Major Municipal Policy-maker," is particularly fascinating, Geller added. In one article, the former president of the Polica Foundation, Patrick V. Murphy, takes the reader behind the closed doors of an interview between a mayor and a prospective chief of police.

In categorizing the future police chief as one who either has the political clout to negotiate with a mayor or who already has a secure position, Murphy then splits his discussion into analyses

of what he considers, from the point of view of the future police chief, to be issues that are negotiable and those that are not.

"Some non-negotiable issues he characterizes as 'deal-breakers,'" Geller says. "If the mayor won't give you this kind of authority, don't take the job."

An entire section of the book is devoted to the role of local media in regard to the quality of law enforcement.

Prof. Skolnick and Candace McCoy attack newspapers and particularly television for news coverage that depicts only isolated crime events or corruption scandals rather than the political, economic and institutional factors the public needs to know about in order to press for more effective police work.

Their essay is followed by a rebuttal from Carl Stern, a legal reporter for NBC-TV.

The book took over two years to complete, Geller said. "As a working process, I would go back to the authors after initially giving them a set of questions. After the first draft I would go back with some very detailed questions and probings for a stronger presentation by the mayors and police chiefs."

In retrospect, Geller said, it was a delicate process. "Police chiefs in particular are not used to people coming back at them and telling them their work isn't done yet."

"Police Leadership in America" was published jointly by the American Bar Foundation and Praeger Press.

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Nipping potential drug abuse in the bud

First of two parts

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," wrote the poet Alexander Pope a long time ago. Modern-day drug-abuse fighters



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

are taking his advice. Increasingly they are moving their battle ever lower on the age spectrum, trying to bend more "twigs" to the idea that abusing drugs just isn't very smart.

John C. Lawn, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, told the National Law Enforcement Council that drug-abuse education is the most promising thrust of the President's National Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, surpassing even enforcement as a tool. "Preventing drug abuse before it starts is the long-range solution," he said. "We have to begin drug-abuse

education in grade school."

Several state and national efforts are under way to do just that. In September, for example, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts unveiled a major campaign against drugs in his state's classrooms. The effort will include the development of courses on drug abuse for all grades from kindergarten through high school, tougher law enforcement and a broadcast and billboard campaign against drugs. The biggest push will be in grades four through six. Gov. Dukakis said that "one of the reasons for starting so early — fourth, fifth and sixth grades — is that parents and kids tend to communicate a lot better at that age, and we want parents and kids to begin talking about this problem early." The Governor's initiative followed a survey of Massachusetts high schools which found that 60 percent of the students had used drugs at least once, and more than a quarter of them had first taken drugs before they were 13 years old.

On the national scene, a plan to send Law Enforcement Explorers into elementary classrooms to

give presentations on drug abuse is set for next year. Successful pilot programs have been held in six Texas cities. The nation's 42,000 Law Enforcement Explorers — high-school age youths who are getting hands-on experience in law enforcement in thousands of police agencies — will launch their anti-drug abuse campaign next summer.

One feature of the Explorers' program is that it calls for youth-to-youth interaction, rather than adult-to-youth. "It goes really well," said Dallas Police Cpl. Nancy DeWitt, who is adviser to Law Enforcement Explorer Post 505. Her post has made presentations before high school students and PTA's, but, she said, it may be most effective with elementary school children. For one thing, some of the Explorers are more comfortable talking about drug abuse with younger children than with their peers or adults. "And especially for the little kids," Cpl. DeWitt explained, "it helps that our Explorers are in a police-type uniform, with Sam Browne belts and handcuffs and so forth, because it's pretty exciting for the young students to see them come in."

Another national program — this one much further along — is being run by the National High School Athletic Coaches Association. As DEA administrator Lawn put it, "The program

focuses on the idea that kids listen to the coach." Some 48 organizations are now involved, including the National Football League and the NFL Players Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the DEA and FBI and the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The aim is to train high school coaches and other school personnel in the basics of drug-abuse prevention through workshops and awareness sessions. The coaches then go back to their schools and train fellow faculty members, according to Carey McDonald, executive director of the coaches' association. "We're now at the point where we're doing programs in the DEA's field divisions," he said. "We bring in members of our coalition — NFL players, police chiefs, FBI and DEA agents and so on — to train the coaches and teachers in drug-abuse prevention, and we help them see where they can get help locally from their own police department, sheriff's department, state agencies and mental health centers."

McDonald added: "We have a lot of highly motivated coaches and teachers involved in this because there's a lot of bad things happening in high schools about drugs. And we've had super cooperation from law enforcement." Thus far, he estimated,

the coaches and teachers of some 2.6 million school children have been exposed to the drug-abuse prevention story through the program. The ultimate aim is to extend the program to teachers at all levels, including junior high and elementary schools, by organizing drug prevention teams of students, teachers and administrators in every school district in the country.

The Law Enforcement Explorers and coaches are not alone, of course, in their desire to stem the drug tide at the schoolhouse door. More than 4,000 local groups of parents and civic leaders are tackling the problem of drug abuse by young people in their own areas, with the aid of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth and the National Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE). They have their work cut out for them because, as DEA's John Lawn said, "We're a long way from winning the war on drugs."

(Next: The dimensions of the battle against drugs.)

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

NYC plans quotas to resolve flap over 1983 sergeant's test

Continued from Page 3

cetera," said First Deputy Mayor Stanley Brezenoff. "But where the safety of the city is involved and where the Corporation Counsel said the test is not defensible and the Police Department says it needs a number of sergeants, the conclusion is clear."

Brezenoff conceded that the quota system could lead to some minorities who scored lower than whites being promoted first. "That's likely. I don't see any alternative," he said.

Only 1,037 of the 11,593 officers who took the exam in 1983 passed it, causing some critics to argue that the low passing rate reflected the low quality of current police recruits. Many of the officers who took the test were originally hired under a quota ordered in 1980 by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Although the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association is said to disapprove of quotas, it does not plan to oppose the quota in this case — in part because the association represents all officers, including black and Hispanic officers and members of other ethnic groups including women, according to PBA lawyer Richard Hartman.

According to First Deputy Mayor Brezenoff, Mayor Koch is distressed about the impending quota but "feels he has no choice." The test, designed by

Assessment Designs Inc. of Orlando, Fla., at a cost of \$500,000, was specifically put together to overcome racial and sexual bias in accordance with an 1981 court agreement.

In a memorandum dated October 29, two Corporation Counsel lawyers cited the problems with the test and argued in favor of settling the case. Judith A. Levitt, chief of the general litigation division, and Norma A. Cote, an assistant corporation counsel, wrote that eight questions required knowledge about the degrees of various crimes even though they had been told by incumbent sergeants that sergeants could look up the information in the penal law before filling out an arrest form, thus making the questions "indefensible."

In the memorandum, the attorneys outlined the options available to the city. One would be to make no promotions based on the 1983 test results, which would require demoting the 500 officers now in provisional positions and leaving 1,000 vacancies unfilled.

The second would be to use a random selection method, and the third was the use of a quota system. Under the system, the 500 provisional sergeants who scored highest on the test would have their positions made permanent.

According to Brezenoff, there are enough vacancies to promote all those who passed and an added 463 who failed.

Flashback



1972: Mini-wheels

Neatly astride his minibike, this maxi police officer from Casa Grande, Ariz., draws curious glances from the crowd lining the route of the city's annual Vaquero's Roundup parade. The minibike, which isn't used on regular patrols, sports a sticker on its windshield that reads, "If you don't like the police, next time you need help call a hippie!"

Wide World Photo

Forum

Meese:

Progress behind us, hard work ahead

By Edwin Meese 3d

Since last year, many things have changed, some for the good, others for the bad. Among the good: the fact that for three straight years through 1984 we have seen a significant decrease in the rate of serious crime; the fact that the rate of drug abuse among our young people appears to have peaked and is now on the way down, and the fact the Supreme Court, in several significant areas, seems to be exhibiting a new awareness of the problems faced by law officers everywhere.

The bad news: It is obvious to everyone, but especially to you chiefs on the frontline of the battle, that the war on crime continues because crime continues — indeed the latest statistics indicate a small increase in criminal activity this year; that substance abuse continues to be an epidemic in our society, and that there is a long road still to be traveled to bring the dictates of the law into harmony with the realities of life for the cop on the beat.

I am here to salute your unstinting efforts in the war against crime, and to reaffirm that the Department of Justice is your ally in this conflict. Like any war, our struggle has included battles won, battles lost and a few indecisive campaigns as well. And like any war there are times when it is necessary to gather the battlefield commanders and take stock of where the war stands. We need to find out where we are winning, where we are merely holding the line, where we need reinforcements, and where new battlefields may develop.

Today I would like to report some

significant progress in the war against crime. While a great deal of hard work lies ahead, we can say with some confidence that we are starting to make gains on several fronts.

On October 6 the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics announced that the number of crimes committed in the United States last year dropped by 1.5 million to the lowest level in the 12-year history of the National Crime Survey. More impressively, the overall number of crimes in the U.S. has now declined steadily for three years, according to this survey by 14 percent since 1981.

Only a fraction of this drop in crime can be explained by demographics. The real credit, the well-deserved accolades for this progress go to you, the state and local enforcement officers of this country, and to the American people as a whole.

Back in the 1960's we started to see bumper stickers that said, "Support your local police." In the 1980's we are doing just that. There is a new awareness of what needs to be done to fight crime in our country. There is a new awareness that there must be effective cooperation between Federal and state authorities. And there is a new awareness that private citizens, cooperating with local law enforcement officials, can make a difference.

It is no overstatement to say that we have entered a new era in the war against crime. Federal and local law enforcement officials increasingly see themselves as members of the same team rather than rivals. At the [Justice] Department we

have made a concerted effort to improve the line of communication with the state and local officers and agencies, to listen, and to become your partners.

And there is a new determination on the part of private citizens. We see it in the growth of community watch groups, victims' assistance groups and citizen patrols.

Still, crime is a problem that historically has been fought chiefly by state and local police, and properly so. While we in the Federal Government want to do everything and anything we can to assist you, we also recognize that whatever we might do to help, the bottom line is that this war will be won or lost by people like you. Therefore it is to you that most of the credit for the successes to date should go.

Cooperation between the police and the community is truly a two-way street. Citizens have a responsibility to inform the police when a criminal act occurs. At the same time, the police have a responsibility to inform citizens of the danger of crime in the community. With the implementation of the new Uniform Crime Reporting procedure, the police will be able to do exactly that.

In July of this year, the Directors of the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics recommended to me major changes in the

way police keep the crime statistics. This was a direct response to a proposal for study of the crime reporting system made by the IACP nearly 10 years ago. Most of you are familiar with the proposed changes. I support them enthusiastically. Not only will the new UCR give us a more complete picture of crime, it will be a flexible system. It will be able to respond quickly to emerging crimes, such as arson, child and parental abuse, family violence, and other crimes. It is truly a historic step forward.

This will not come without costs. The Federal Government has to help. Toward that end we are exploring ways in which the Federal role in assisting implementation of these changes can best be accomplished. I am sure you recognize that local law enforcement must also bear a share of the burden. The data from the new system will help you do your job better. You must convince your city managers and mayors to give you the funds to put the system in place. Without

Continued on Page 13

The foregoing is excerpted from remarks delivered by U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese on October 15 at the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Houston.

'evelyn':

Police brutality: Social corrosion before cave-in

By "evelyn"

The charges of police brutality that have emerged during the past year became larger than life as reports of individual tragedies were melded with bits and pieces culled from the truth. On reflection, it is important to remember that 1984 and 1985 were major election years in need of issues to take the public eye away from misdeeds at a higher level that pointed to a need for political housecleaning. Uniformed police officers are the most readily identifiable symbol of the existing social order, and as such, charges that police brutality is both "systemic" and "condoned" make props with real punch.

People everywhere were so bogged down with the dark side of the police persona that no one bothered with the flip side of the coin — the corrosion of ethics in society, a condition that almost preordains the emotional cave-in of police as they eventually yield to feelings of futility. Not one sociologist, not one politician mentioned the weighty implications of a nationwide study conducted by the St. Louis University School of Law, which said that 21 percent of the cops "on the scene at the time" were either wounded or killed.

There is nothing surprising about the high casualty count for police if you take into account the thinking processes of a society that calls 18-year-old draftees "men" and 18-year-old robbers, burglars and rapists "kids." The casualty count becomes even more plausible if you relate the numbers to the monetary waste and

priorities of local and state governments, as well as to some of the hollow, albeit dangerous tasks assigned by the Feds. Between January and March of 1984, a 10-week manhunt in the Northeast bagged 2,000 fugitives, all career criminals with histories of five or more prior arrests. Brought to "justice" through the efforts of a team of Federal and local officials known as FIST (for Fugitive Investigative Strike Team), all those arrested were released within two weeks after capture, whether on bail, on their own recognizance or on probation.

Conversations with police from several states reveal an overload of ill-used, emotionally abused cops, rather than a preponderance of brutal ones. Police say that the proliferation of bad press about them was biased and peremptory; many officers feel that the public "has a distorted view of cops," which instills "hatred and an unrealistic fear" of them that is constantly reinforced by one-sided reporting. The current theme of police brutality has worn itself thin, and many cops find it emotionally hard to bear up under its crushing weight. The denigration of police has been thorough.

In October of this year, the common thread of animus toward policemen that runs through different social strata sur-

Continued on Page 12

"evelyn" is the nom de plume of a former reporter for a now defunct police newspaper.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Guns / Listen to the police

"U.S. Reps. John R. McKernan and Olympia J. Snowe are among members of the House of Representatives who support an unwarranted, even dangerous overhaul of a major Federal gun control law. Unwarranted? Dangerous? We're not alone in that opinion. The action that McKernan and Snowe support comes in a bill that's been publicly condemned by the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Foundation, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Fraternal Order of Police and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and other law enforcement leaders. So who wants to see it pass? The National Rifle Association, that's who. For some members of Congress it's all that's needed. NRA support was enough to convince the Senate to approve the bill, sponsored by Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, and Rep. Harold Volkmer, D-Mo. Law and order will be poorly served if the NRA-supported bill ultimately wins approval in the House. Just ask the police groups for whom law and order is a goal, not an empty slogan."

— *The Portland, Me., Press-Herald*
November 2, 1985

Congress should outlaw 'cop-killer' bullets

"The Judiciary Committees in both houses of Congress have now approved proposals to ban the general sale, manufacture and importation of so-called 'cop-killer' bullets — a sensible restriction intended to protect the lives of police officers and one that for far too long has stayed on the Congressional shelf. The legislation, which awaits action by the full House and Senate, would apply to armor-piercing solid projectiles, without regard to the kind of weapons that fire them. But the proposed bills contain exclusions designed so that the restriction would not impinge on commonly used rounds for hunting and target shooting. It has been argued that since there are no reports that police officers have actually been killed by these specially developed, vast-piercing bullets, the new legislation is not required. But it should be obvious that outlawing these small caliber, pointed bullets now could save the lives of law enforcement officers later. Certainly, that's worth the effort of enacting this police-safety measure. Let's get rid of these cop-killer bullets. Congress, which has inexcusably delayed doing this for several years, should pass the proposed legislation before this year ends."

— *The Buffalo News*
November 2, 1985

Scotland Yard. The name alone evokes a sense of mystery, awe and respect. The granddaddy of Anglo-American law enforcement, the Yard — officially the Metropolitan Police of London — employs more than 27,000 sworn officers and 14,000 civilians, making it one of the largest police departments in the world. In American terms, the Met is a large municipal police force and the FBI all rolled into one.

Even on a personal level, there is something uncommon about the Met. At the lowest level, there is the familiar street-patrolling Bobby, with his traditional constable's helmet and, as a general rule, no handgun to be seen on his hip. At the highest echelon, however, one is immediately struck once again by the awe that the name Scotland Yard usually commands.

To be ushered into the Commissioner's office at New Scotland Yard for an interview, one is led down endless corridors flanked by closed office doors, past the Met's legendary "Black Museum," through a modest, deathly quiet waiting room and, at length, into the Commissioner's compound. It is this compound — the Commissioner's office, specifically — that instills one with an immediate sense of awe, humility and just-plain smallness.

Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Kenneth Newman works in a huge office lined with heavy, dark wood paneling. A paucity of windows — and these covered with drapes — help to reinforce the dimly lit atmosphere. At one end of the office sits — sprawls, to be more accurate — a conference table that would be worthy of King Arthur and his knights. Sir Kenneth's desk sits at the far end of the room, almost inviting one to reflect on the notion that it is indeed lonely at the top.

Sir Kenneth is a diminutive man who exudes a quiet yet commanding presence, and who speaks in cautious, considered phrases laden with political astuteness. He was appointed Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis since October 2, 1982, capping a police career that began in 1947 when he joined the Palestine Police Force. When Britain ended its mandate in Palestine the following year, he returned home to join the Met. For the next 25 years he served in various capacities and ranks with the Met, until 1973, when he was posted to the Royal Ulster Constabulary in trouble-scarred Northern Ireland. After two and a half years as Senior Deputy Chief Constable and nearly four as Chief Constable of the RUC, he once again came home to London from a troubled corner of the world in January 1980, to become Commandant of

the Police Staff College at Bramshill.

The police force that Sir Kenneth was named to head in 1982 was encircled by troubles of its own. The London police were being accused in some quarters of corruption and brutality, and the previous year the Bobbies had endured a "long hot summer" of racially-tinged rioting. Sir Kenneth has labored long and hard in the intervening three years to turn matters around, and his efforts have been marked with notable successes — notwithstanding setbacks such as the recurrence of racial rioting in London earlier this year.

Yet even in the face of lingering or recurring problems, the 59-year-old Sussex native remains upbeat. The Met's officers may have had to boost their defensive capabilities against rioters, they may be carrying firearms more frequently on special occasions, they may have their hands full trying to recruit minority officers without sacrificing entrance standards, but New Scotland Yard and its commissioner remain resolute and determined to overcome. If Sir Kenneth has his way and sees his ideas for reform brought to fruition, people may some day look back and say of the Met, in Churchillian tones, that this was their finest hour.

'For policemen in this country, it is an unusual event to be armed. He feels a sense of drama because it's a novel experience for him to be carrying a weapon.'

Sir Kenneth Newman

**Commissioner of the
Metropolitan Police of London**



**Law Enforcement News Interview
by Marie Rosen**

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Some 12 years ago, while you were serving as Commander of Community Race Relations, you issued a report entitled "Policing Racially Sensitive Divisions." In light of the riots that have occurred in England recently, to what extent would you say that report was prophetic?

NEWMAN: I think the report recognized the social tensions that gave rise to difficulties in different areas. The report also outlined the correct kind of treatment in that type of situation. I don't think it was all that prophetic, because it was making a sensible assessment of what contemporary trends then might lead to, and what the sensible responses might be. It was more a sort of extrapolation from the present to the future, rather than gazing into a crystal ball, so to speak.

LEN: Do the recent disturbances in London suggest any

likelihood that the Met will adopt different strategies and tactics to deal with rioters in the future? Any changes in the use of weapons, or the types of weapons used by police?

NEWMAN: Only with the greatest of reluctance, and as a last resort. In fact you can trace the development of police responses to this sort of thing over the last roughly 10 years, and the starting point for all that would be 1976, when we had stone-throwing at police and bottle-throwing, that sort of thing, in the aftermath of the Notting Hill Carnival. The police had no defenses or equipment whatsoever at that time. That led to an understandable concern that men subjected to that kind of violent attack should have some defensive equipment, and police were issued with the shields. I suppose the next major escalation was in 1981, when there were riots in Brixton and Toxteth and places of that kind. Police became subjected to petrol bombs, and that meant the next step up in police capability would be to protective helmets and flameproof overalls. Still, all this

force was defensive, and police in this country have always shown the greatest reluctance to acquire any of the sophisticated offensive equipment that is used in some other countries.

Now, of course, Toxteth represents a further incremental step in the state of violence, where police encountered actual firearms being used against them. In order to satisfy two particular requirements, therefore, there's got to be a change in police response. The two requirements to be satisfied are, first, that you should not ask policemen — after all, they're only ordinary human flesh and blood — to sustain that kind of attack without something in the way of response, and secondly, the police should be able to discharge their responsibility for protecting life and property. Of course, on all these occasions, life and property are at great risk, as may be seen. So if the police have no equipment to distance mobs of rioters who are using these very violent instruments like petrol bombs and shotguns, then they do run the risk of being overpowered. Then, of course, the

Continued on Page 10

'We have an ongoing strategy designed to police in the most sympathetic, humane way we can manage. But when these measures fail and there's a riot, then we have to be equipped to deal with them.'

Continued from Page 9

next risk is that innocent people, as well we know, may be raped — some rapes occurred in the Brixton riots — looted, or perhaps even murdered. So it's for this reason that very reluctantly we feel the need to raise our capability on these occasions.

But that in no way will disturb our basic strategy, which is very much more comprehensive than just replying with plastic bullets and CS gas. We have an ongoing preventive strategy which is designed to police in the most sympathetic and humane way we can manage. We have neighborhood policing programs and all kinds of preventive programs. We endeavor to work constructively and collaboratively with other agencies to address the problems of inner-city areas within the bounds of a coherent strategy, and we shall continue to do that. But as a reserve, and as a last resort, when these preventive measures fail and there's a riot, then of course we feel that we have to be equipped appropriately to deal with them.

To arms, to arms

LEN: As you noted, and as news reports have indicated as well, one recent riot marked the first time that shotguns were used against the police. What might be responsible for this change in tactics on the part of the rioters?

NEWMAN: Well, I think that is a result, probably, of the increasing use of firearms in general crime. We have some three-quarters of the armed robberies in the country here in London, and therefore the fact that sawed-off shotguns and handguns are used in armed robberies — still, one must add, nothing approaching the scale that this is so in the United States, but nevertheless a higher level than London has been accustomed to — means that there are now some guns in certain parts of London which are used for criminal purposes. When a riot occurs it means they are readily at hand. That's all it means, really. I hasten to say that there's no evidence of any movement at this stage to any form of urban guerilla activity.

LEN: Do the riots suggest a need to re-examine police community relations, or does the answer lie in stiffer response to disturbances as they happen?

NEWMAN: It lies in a judicious balance between the two, as I said earlier. It means continuing with the preventive strategy that we already have, but nevertheless insuring, by way of a higher police capability, that we are able to protect the public if riots do break out.

LEN: Can you determine the extent to which political extremists have been responsible for recent riots, if they have been at all?

NEWMAN: I don't think we can claim that political extremists have actually organized the riots. A good conceptual framework in which to consider that question is the framework advanced by your own Kerner Commission in the United States. Very briefly, they categorized causes into predisposing causes and precipitating causes. The predisposing causes are the causes such as social deprivation, unemployment, poor housing,

underachievement in education, all those social causes. I would add to those some 20 years of propaganda and tendentious reporting by community activists. In fact, in that period there has been a constant drip of poisonous propaganda in ethnic newspapers, in the provocations of the more extreme left-wing groups, and over time that has added to this miasma of predisposing causes. It's like a volatile petrol vapor in the air, which just needs the precipitating cause, like a spark, to that volatile petrol vapor. Therefore, that precipitating cause can be something really quite minor, perhaps an arrest for a drug offense, perhaps, as in the case of the 1981 riots, a policeman actually trying to help a black youth who'd been stabbed by another black person. More recently, of course, there was the unfortunate accident that led to a policeman shooting a black woman, which was regarded as a very precipitating cause. But the activists are part of the predisposing causes to riots.

LEN: As far as your investigations have determined, what if anything went wrong in the two police searches that were said to have triggered recent riots?

NEWMAN: I can't say about that because they're under investigation. Until the investigations are completed, it is not legal to say anything about them.

Shoot/don't shoot

LEN: As you mentioned, a woman was shot during one of the police raids. In light of this, will the weapons policies and practices of the Met be re-examined?

NEWMAN: Yes. We have, of course, already carried out reviews in the past of our training efforts, and we're satisfied that, at the very least, they equal the best in the world. We believe that our training policy would stand inspection by anyone. But nevertheless, when something like this happens, you always have another look at your procedures to see whether they can still be further improved. But they are already pretty good.

There's one important point to bear in mind about police use of firearms in this country. Firearms are only issued for cause — that is if there are reasonable grounds for believing, if an arrest is going to be made, that the criminal will be armed. If the information of that kind is at hand, then the policemen draw the weapons specially. They don't carry them routinely. Now, there are good and bad points about that. The good point is that, in my

NEWMAN: We do indeed, yes. I think the laws here are a little more straight than they are in the United States. A policeman can only use a weapon after due warnings are given, of course, if he believes that his own life or the life of some member of the public is under immediate threat.

LEN: It has been reported that at present approximately one London officer in five carries a gun. Will that ratio change appreciably in the future?

NEWMAN: Well, that figure is not correct. About one in five are trained to use weapons, but it's certainly not one in five carrying weapons. Very few officers carry weapons on diplomatic protection duty and that kind of thing, very few indeed. It would be rather less than one percent of the force that would actually carry weapons routinely. Much less than one percent.

LEN: One recent news report suggested that the penalties against criminals who use firearms might be increased, possibly to life imprisonment. As you see it, how real a possibility is this?

NEWMAN: The penalties may be increased or not, I don't know; that's a matter for Parliament. But it will always come down to the judge's assessment of what is just punishment. That really is the material thing, because there are lots of offenses now that carry life imprisonment, but judges rarely award life imprisonment. It's normally something much less than that. So I don't think it's terribly material, really. But on the other hand, it would be advantageous to make it quite clear to criminals that they are going to suffer a heavy penalty for crimes in which firearms are used. It's only in the last 20 years since shooting a policeman carried the death penalty. Of course, we don't have a death penalty in this country now, but there was a special act in 1957, called the Capital Offenses Act, where shooting a policeman or a prison officer, or shooting someone in the course of a felony, merited capital punishment. But now, of course, for some considerable time we have not had the death penalty.

LEN: Do you see it coming back?

NEWMAN: No, I don't.

'We have not had any American-type program of affirmative action. We've set our face against lowering standards for entry to the police in any way.'



view, no police force should be too ready to be equipped with firearms. In our case, we are not. A possibly disadvantageous point about it, however, is that policemen who do not routinely carry firearms are not so familiar with them as policemen who do. I don't mean familiar in the sense of proficiency in firing the weapon, just familiarity in the sense of having the weapon. For policemen in this country, it is an unusual event to be armed. He might be well trained, but nevertheless he feels a sense of drama because it's a novel experience for him to be carrying a weapon. And that, I think, sometimes introduces an aspect of tension into the situation that might not be present in countries where policemen carry arms as a matter of everyday routine.

LEN: Do you have specific laws that govern when police officers may shoot or not shoot?

LEN: In the past two years, crimes involving the use of firearms have been said to be increasing dramatically. Has the police response to crime changed as a result of this?

NEWMAN: Well, with the increase in the use of firearms in crime, that has led to an increase in the number of occasions on which police have had to be armed for the purpose of carrying out operations, where they can reasonably anticipate that they will meet an armed criminal. For example, detectives who get information that an armed robbery is going to be carried out will be specially issued firearms to go to that assignment. Therefore, the impact on the police has been really quite a big increase in the number of occasions when firearms have had to be specially issued. But beyond that, there has been no particular change in police

Interview: Sir Kenneth Newman of 'The Met'

methods, except of course to endeavor to improve intelligence systems in order to preempt these armed crimes, rather than detect them afterwards.

LEN: In that regard, do you use more undercover officers, or do you depend on intelligence from the community?

NEWMAN: We depend on police surveillance and informants, as all police forces do.

Full-color policing

LEN: One news report mentioned that recent riots have focused attention on what was called the "comparative failure" of minority recruitment by the Met. Why has your department had so little success in attracting non-white recruits to the service?

NEWMAN: I think there are different answers to that, depending on whether you're talking about Asians or you're talking about people of Afro-Caribbean origin. In the case of Afro-Caribbeans, I think there is a feeling in that community, in the largest population concentrations of that community, that somehow to join the police force is to become an Uncle Tom, to go over to the establishment. I think somehow that feeling militates against young men wanting to join the police, to some extent. In the case of Asians, if they have the qualifications necessary for joining the police, then generally speaking, because there's not a very high opinion of policing on the Indian subcontinent, where most of them come from, then they feel that their qualifications ought to be used for something better than the police. So there's different reasons, according to the ethnic group from which the person comes.

I would say, however, that we have not had any American-type program of affirmative action. We've set our face against lowering standards for entry to the police in any way, and in that we are at least supported by existing black policemen in the Metropolitan Police who, having themselves met the entrance criteria, do not think that it would be right to lower them for other people. In fact, I think their perception is that if that were to be done, it would somehow create two classes of policemen, and that they would somehow become looked upon as second-class policemen if the standards were dropped for them.

LEN: What can be done to reverse the situation with minority composition of the force?

NEWMAN: Well, I think all that can be done is a continuation of what we're trying to do already. That is, to take existing black policemen and get them to attend at the job centers and employment exchanges to encourage potential black recruits to join. We do engage in some small amount of affirmative action, in the sense that if we have a black applicant to the police who is quite close to the entrance requirements, then we endeavor to advise him and help him to improve his education or whatever to come up to standards. But we don't drop the standards; we just merely help them to come up to existing standards. All we can do is to go on trying [laughs].

LEN: Wouldn't an increase in the number of black officers have a beneficial effect in terms of preventing or containing riots and demonstrations?

NEWMAN: So far our experience doesn't suggest that it would necessarily be helpful. We've had occasions where, if you have a black demonstration and there have been black policemen present in the police group policing the demonstration, that black policeman becomes the focal point for all the black aggression. They target him because they regard him as having gone over to the other side. So in that sense it's not particularly helpful. Of course, we don't deploy black policemen in any conscious way to black areas. If we recruit black policemen they get posted on the same basis of requirement as any other policemen. So a black policeman is just as likely to be policing in Mayfair as he is in Hackney. But we don't have any policy of deliberately posting black policemen to black areas, because we think that would be discriminatory too.

History lessons

LEN: Were any lessons learned from the 1981 riots that



'WE'RE VERY PRONE TO TERRORIST ATTACKS': Sir Kenneth Newman leaving the vicinity of St. James Square in London during a six-day siege of the Libyan People's Bureau there in April 1984. A female police constable was killed during the siege.

Wide World Photo

helped police deal with the recent disturbances?

NEWMAN: As a result of the '81 riots policemen were better equipped, certainly in terms of protective equipment. Had it not been for the '81 riots they would not on this occasion have been wearing the steel protective helmets, they would not have had the flameproof overalls, they would not have had fire extinguishers on hand to deal with petrol bombs. So to that extent the 1981 riot did lead to a significant improvement in equipment and training. And, of course, following the '81 riots there was the Scarman Report, Lord Scarman's report, which suggested that police address themselves to a number of actions, particularly relating to training. So a great deal more was done by way of training. However, I should say that that wasn't particularly because of the Scarman Report, because steps were already being taken to improve that training anyway. It just happened that Scarman made these recommendations and we were well prepared to implement them because we had already been carrying out the planning of the training program well before he made the recommendation. So it meant that we were very quickly able to mount a form of training that was designed to make policemen act as sensitively as possible with the full knowledge of all the community tensions in these areas. It was originally called human awareness training, but we now call it policing skills training, and we believe that we have a very good training program designed to sensitize policemen to the problems of these areas.

It is very significant that, in fact there was a form of neighborhood policing being carried out, and every effort was being made to police in a humane and sensitive manner, but it didn't help.

LEN: The Scarman Report made a number of recommendations to the police, which I understand were followed...

NEWMAN: Yes, in fact Lord Scarman said in the House of Lords not so long ago that the police were the only people who vigorously implemented his recommendations, whereas the other social agencies, which he'd asked to look at all the social factors, had not been so energetic.

LEN: How successful can the police be when those social factors are not addressed?

NEWMAN: The answer is that they can't. All the time that the social factors are not addressed, then police are going to be facing the tensions and the riots from those factors. But that shouldn't blind us to the fact that in these riots there is a very strong strand of criminality, just plain, straightforward criminality, and it's quite significant that a lot of people involved in those riots

would have had histories of mugging and burglary and that sort of thing. So there's a hardened criminal element in it, too.

Quality-of-life

LEN: How have the recent riots affected the ability of the Met to tackle ongoing crime problems?

NEWMAN: Always, upon these occasions, we have to take resources from ordinary divisional policing, and to that extent it reduces our ability to deal with ordinary crime. In fact, we believe that we are very short of policemen in London already, without riots, without special events, and it is very difficult to provide the level of cover that is really required to meet the conditions in London. So anything like that does really dilute our ability to be fully effective.

LEN: What types of crime problems are proving to be the most nagging in London?

NEWMAN: Well, one really has to deal with that from two different perceptions, I suppose. If you take it from the perception of the public — we do actually go out and commission our own opinion surveys to find out what the public are most worried about in relation to crime. It's the first step in our annual planning process, to actually go and find out what worries people most. It's really in line with the thinking that if you have finite resources then you've got to set priorities, and if you're going to set priorities then it's best to do that as a result of some consumer research. It always turns out that they are most worried about street robberies and burglary. Following that, you get sex offenses and vandalism.

LEN: Quality-of-life crimes?

NEWMAN: Quality-of-life crimes, certainly. Then, looked at from the police perception, it's not something that impinges on the public so much, but we would be quite worried about some perceptual growth in organized crime — which is not a problem that we've suffered from so much as the United States has. We haven't anything approaching the Mafia, but we do see incipient signs that organized crime is beginning to be a little more powerful, although it's still nothing approaching the scope of the problem in the United States. But we feel that we ought to have the resources to act quickly in stopping or retarding its development. That's the problem from the police perception. Then, of course, more generally in London, London is very prone to terrorist attacks, so that is quite a problem. We have terrorist attacks from indigenous terrorist groups — the I.R.A. — and we're also very prone to international terrorist attacks.

'evelyn':

Police brutality: Blame where blame is due

Continued from Page 8
faced in men educated in the law. In reaction to reports that U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese was pushing for judicial restraint, some members of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers reportedly accused Meese of "being a cheerleader for police." Anti-police sentiment runs so high that linking Edwin Meese with police seemed, in the minds of these learned men, to be the worst insult they could hurl.

The concept of judicial restraint is by no means a new one, but the attempt to revive it is unwelcome to those who cherish the view that each act of criminality contains a planned social message. The last 20 years have seen many judges who brought their own personal values to the bench and indulged themselves in activist discretion in determining criminal cases. Efforts to champion the less fortunate were extended to cover criminal activity and the courts no longer confined each member of society within the limits prescribed by law, or maintained for all "the right of tranquil enjoyment of life and property." Police admit to being confused by the attitudinal differences that translate into verdicts, some of which pander to and embolden criminals.

Judicial acquiescence to maladaptive behavior has been a potent force in the furtherance of crime. According to data compiled by the National Rifle Association, "Every year, law enforcement officers fall prey to the violence of repeat offenders; 73 percent of offenders have prior arrest records; 54 percent have prior convictions; 49 percent have prior arrest records including murder, rape and robbery, and 26 percent

were on probation when they killed." During the last two decades the legal system has allowed 80 percent of criminals to be paroled after serving one-third of their sentences. Lifers can be paroled after 7 to 10 years.

Nons of the principals engaged in championing the rights of criminals accept any measure of responsibility for the proliferation of crime. Nevertheless, the judiciary, in abandoning its primary constitutional duty to society, must be held morally culpable as accomplices in the murder of civilians and police officers alike. The rights of repeat offenders have been protected over those of law-abiding citizens with far-reaching effects. Even in small cities where crime is rare, the shame of the criminal justice system, disrespect for law, exhibits itself in acts of violence against representatives of law, and is grotesquely mirrored in a minuscule sampling from only one month in 1984. In early January of that year, in a small town in Arizona, the town's only two police officers were murdered after stopping a car that jumped a light. On January 11, in Orlando, Fla., Tony Provenzano, who was charged with resisting arrest, walked into court with an undetected gun and opened fire, wounding a bailiff. The same day, in Elmira, N.Y., Sgt. John C. Hawley was killed in a shootout with two parole violators and became the first cop shot on duty in that town since 1915. On January 22, in Texas, Leroy Bower Jr. was charged with murdering Grayson County Deputy Phillip Good and former Sherman police officer Ronald Mayes. On January 28, the handcuffed body of U.S. Customs Agent Richard Latham was

found on the outskirts of Eagle Pass, Tex., where he was kidnapped by four armed men believed to have robbed a jewelry store.

In New York State alone, 84,000 robberies were committed in 1983 and only 7,000 convictions resulted. There were 27,000 felonious assaults on New York's highways, with approximately 120 cleared by arrest. In spite of statistics such as these, Bernhard Goetz, the man who shot four

young men on an IRT express train after they approached him for money in December of '84, became known as the perpetrator and the four young men became the victims — a role reversal promoted by administrators to fit the prevailing political color scheme. However, political opportunism couched as lofty idealism does not sanitize criminals. The four young men, each with a criminal past, and for whom there were 10 outstanding bench warrants, were free to continue their pre-

Goetz patterns. One of the young men received a six-month jail term for an old crime; one went on to rape and sodomize a woman, and this past October another of the "victims" allegedly assaulted and stabbed a man in the lobby of an apartment house.

Criminals have been free to do their worst; obviously the criminal courts have been, too. And just as obviously, it is foolhardy to believe that police are the ones among whom brutality is "systemic" or "condoned."

Philly ME's findings disputed

Continued from Page 1
characteristics of huckshot.

Hameli listed the possible cause of death as carbon monoxide poisoning, burns, explosive effects and falling objects, as well as "metallic projectiles such as firearm ammunition."

Hameli stressed that he could not link the metallic fragments to any individual deaths.

He added that analysis and identification was extremely difficult because of the intense heat of the fire which "cooked the tissues" and disfigured the bodies.

The Philadelphia medical examiner listed the causes of death for the 11 victims as accidental and attributed all to the fire. Hameli conceded that the report could be accurate, but added that there was insufficient scientific information to reach such a conclusion.

According to Hameli, John Africa, also known as Vincent Leapheart, definitely died in the fire, along with five children, not four as was previously reported by the medical examiner's office.

Hameli's testimony directly contradicted the city's forensic reports. The medical examiner's office could only identify six of the 11 bodies, not including John Africa, and determined that there were four children killed.

Hameli classified the deaths of the MOVE children as

homicides.

"The deaths of the five children were the consequence of the measured and deliberative acts of, and interaction between, the adults responsible for the MOVE's house and the officials of the city of Philadelphia," Hameli said. "Therefore, the classification of homicide applies."

Although Hameli gave no strict classification for the deaths of the six adults, he ruled out natural or accidental death. "Classification of suicide and homicide are the two remaining choices. Such determination should be made by inquiring bodies and agencies such as the Philadelphia Special Investigation Commission, the office of the district attorney, the Federal prosecutor's office and the courts of law," he said.

Hameli came down hard on the Philadelphia medical examiner's office, charging that the failure to take timely steps in the forensic investigation made the subsequent investigation by him and his colleagues, anthropologist Ellis R. Kerley and dental expert Lowell J. Levine, far more difficult.

According to Hameli, the medical examiner delayed in taking samples from several of the bodies to determine the amount of carbon monoxide present.

Hameli explained that the best way to determine if

somebody has died as the result of a fire is to do this particular chemical analysis on the remains. If a person had been alive and breathing when a fire started, it is likely there will be considerable carbon monoxide in the tissue. The failure of the medical examiner to conduct this analysis right away rendered the analysis virtually useless.

He also criticized local authorities for using a crane to remove the rubble, thus damaging human remains in the process. Also, he said authorities failed to mark the spots where the bodies were found and to number and classify body parts promptly.

The medical examiner's failure to keep the bodies in rooms refrigerated to 35 degrees, Hameli said, caused the bodies to decay prematurely. The bodies were kept at a temperature of 56 degrees, he was told, due to an equipment malfunction.

According to city officials, the bodies were x-rayed only from a frontal position due to equipment limitations. Hameli said the failure of the medical examiner's office to x-ray the bodies from various positions made it unclear if what was showing up on the x-ray plates was inside or outside the body. Using the same equipment, Hameli said he was able to x-ray the bodies from the sides, helping him to discover the metallic fragments.

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FOP: We're being set up for rap

Continued from Page 1
gone conclusion.

"We feel instead of a commission conducting an investigation to reach a conclusion," he said, "we have a conclusion in search of justification."

The FOP has charged that the commission was appointed in an attempt to "scapegoat" Police Commissioner Gregory J. Sambor, who recently resigned in the aftermath of

the investigation [see accompanying story, page 1.] The probe, Costello stated, can be likened to "the palace guard investigating the king."

Costello said the union is continuing its efforts to have the commission discredited or disbanded. Although the FOP lost in commonwealth court, he said, they are bringing their case to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern

District of Pennsylvania.

The investigation by District Attorney Rendello has led to officers' being denied their rights and being forced to make compulsory statements, the FOP charged.

"We feel this is a violation of officer's constitutional rights," Costello said. "Not that they have anything to hide but sometimes even those who are blameless can be held guilty."

More hard work ahead for law enforcement

Continued from Page 8

that support, the system will never get started. We have every reason to believe this new system will be enthusiastically supported at the local level.

The effectiveness of the local law enforcement effort is reflected by the fact that during the last four years, when the rate of crime has begun to decline, the numbers of arrests and convictions has increased significantly.

These gains are important, but no one needs to tell you that we have only made a start. Crime, especially violent crime, remains a pernicious scourge of our society, and we must face that reality squarely. As Will Rogers once said, "Behind every silver lining, there's a cloud." The cloud behind the improving statistics on crime is the amount of crime that remains.

Last year there were approximately 35.5 million crimes committed in the United States. That's about one for every seven Americans. More disturbingly, the 1980 "Figgie Report" found that four out of every ten Americans harbors a concrete fear of becoming a victim of violent crime, such as murder, rape, robbery or assault. This fear crosses all demographic boundaries.

What causes this remarkable fear of becoming a crime victim? Well, in part it is due to the well founded fear that too many dangerous criminals are permitted to roam the streets of our country. Here the numbers are especially worrisome. Committed offenders, even violent offenders,

are given sentences, and serve time, that most Americans would agree come nowhere close to fitting the nature of their offenses.

Between 1960 and 1980 the number of serious crimes committed in the country went up by 322 percent, arrests for these crimes were up 271 percent. But during the same period, state prison populations increased by only 81 percent, and state prison capacity by only 27. In other words, the prison population grew only half as fast as the rate of serious crime. By the end of 1983 state prison systems were operating at between 102 and 118 percent of capacity.

These trends must not continue. We cannot ask the brave officers of our police departments to risk their lives to apprehend dangerous criminals who are quickly turned back out onto the streets. The time has come for America to send a message to the criminals of this country that if you do the crime you will do the time.

Make no mistake, keeping criminals off the streets and behind bars is itself an important means of decreasing crime. Some research indicates that the average state prisoner would commit about 10 crimes a year if free. The incarceration of 100,000 criminals can thus prevent as many as a million crimes each year.

In my years of working with law enforcement, I've always been impressed by the job law officers do serving the two great goals, the two fundamental missions, of our system of justice.

These twin duties are of course the vigorous enforcement of the law and the safeguarding of constitutional rights of all our citizens.

Properly understood, there is no contradiction between these goals, nor any real tension. Indeed, they are yoked together like great draft horses in the same team.

The writers of the Constitution were rightly concerned about the potential abuse of official authority. But these wise men understood something else as well. They knew that the guarantees they wrote into the Constitution — the Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizures and the Fifth Amendment protections against self-incrimination and prosecution without due process of law — were devices to insure that no man would suffer punishment of the law as a result of the unreasonable, the unsubstantiated or the unreliable.

They knew, as does everyone in this room, that under our system of justice every person — citizen, suspect and defendant — is presumed innocent until proven guilty. The protections they created were to insure that every step of process from arrest through prosecution and conviction was not an arbitrary exercise, but part of a search for truth.

No officer needs a lecture in the difficulty of trying to do his job within the boundaries set down in the constitutional criminal procedure decisions of the last three decades. From *Mapp v. Ohio* and *Miranda v. Arizona* to the present day, the courts have enunciated

increasingly complex and stringent standards for the performance of the day-to-day law enforcement tasks of arrest, questioning and prosecution. These decisions reflect an admirable concern on the part of our jurists for safeguarding the constitutional rights of the criminally accused. But they too often fail to reflect the needs of the cop on the beat and the public interest in getting dangerous criminals off the streets.

In the past 25 years our courts have emphasized the protection of the rights of the individual criminal. But unfortunately, some of the very measures chosen to serve this important purpose have become serious obstacles to the truth-finding goals of both the Constitution and the criminal law.

We must have rules of conduct and standards of procedure that fully protect the essential rights of the American people. But these rules and standards must be framed in a fashion that secures those rights while not unduly impeding the ability of our justice system to separate fact from fiction, lies from truth and innocence from guilt.

Unfortunately, some of rules developed in recent years fail either to fully protect essential rights or to assist the goal of truth-finding. We need reforms, both in the areas of voluntary confessions and the exclusion of evidence that will better achieve both of the important goals I've described.

In the *Leon* decision in 1984 the Supreme Court carved out an im-

portant "good faith" exception to the rule, which will now allow in most evidence obtained by officers who act in a good faith effort to follow the law, but violate it technically.

This case is an important first step. Now we must do more.

For one, we must make a concerted effort to make the law of search and seizure clear and fair. Certainly, it is unreasonable to expect the officer on the scene, who must make split second decisions under often dangerous conditions, to come out on the supposedly correct side of difficult constitutional questions that have often split the Supreme Court along 5-4 or 6-3 lines. Our Federal courts must be more aware, as Justice Lewis Powell has put it, of the police need for "a readily understood and applied rule" in these areas.

This much I can assure you: We at the Department of Justice will pursue a judicial agenda both to let more credible evidence into court, and to clarify the often confusing and contradictory case law in this area.

We want to do whatever we can to provide you with the encouragement, support and assistance to enable you to score more important victories against crime.

People today have a new respect, a new appreciation, for the vital work being done by you, by your departments, and by the men and women who serve under you. People do support their police, and I want to assure you that the Department of Justice is behind you too.

Illinois tox-lab work falls to State Police

Continued from Page 3
regularly doing 12 percent."

An outside consultant was then hired. Fletcher said that Dr. Randall Baselt, director of the Chemical Toxicology Institute in Foster City, Calif., made a report on the lab urging that it be closed and all staff dismissed.

Baselt's report cost the state \$10,000.

"In a sampling of blood alcohol cases, he [Baselt] discovered that not one had been done correctly," said Fletcher. "There were two reasons for this. One was that in operating the gas chromatograph they turned it off too early to get an accurate reading. The second is that in converting urinalysis to blood-alcohol analysis, you have to divide by, I believe, 1.3. Consequently, all of their tests were 10 to 20 percent off."

Baselt said the staff was unsalvageable. "He just thought it was chaos and issued one of the strongest reports I'd ever seen," Fletcher said.

Baselt also said that inadequate tests were performed by the lab in the case of Dr. Michael Swango, who was convicted of slipping arsenic-laced poison into

In April, Gov. James Thompson met with the state Inspector General and with then-public health director Thomas Kirkpatrick and decided that the administration of the lab should be turned over to the Department of State Police, with a staff of its choice.

None of the lab employees who had been working under Spikes, the former chief toxicologist, were retained.

The changing of the guard at the toxicology lab has the Illinois Coroners Association up in arms over what it sees as the beginning of a new bureaucracy.

The president of the coroners association, Kane County coroner Mary Lou Kearns, said that although the state had started charging coroners a flat fee of \$125 for lab work, the coroners had been happy with the work done at the Chicago-based toxicology lab.

The lab was shut down at the end of May and moved to Springfield during the summer. Kearns said that at this time the coroners were contacted by the state police, who urged them to speak

to legislators because a bill to appropriate \$2.5 million for the new lab was being held up.

She added that state police personnel had informed the coroners that no toxicology work would be done if the funds were not approved.

According to Fletcher, the Springfield lab is doing only blood and alcohol analyses and is paying for lab operations out of its own budget since the new funds have not yet been approved. All

toxicology cases are being farmed out to certified private laboratories.

"By order of the Director of Public Health, Bernard Turnock and our director [James Zagel], we own the tox lab," Fletcher said. "It's like they gave us a '67 Chevy. We got papers and everything but the legislature isn't giving us the gas to drive it."

Kearns has called for an "objec-

tive" legislative investigation and the withholding of the \$2.5 million for the new lab. "That cost should be justified," she said. "You can't just go ahead and destroy one thing without having justification for that destruction and then having an alternative service to go to."

Although coroners have charged that cases had been backed up since the state police took over the lab, Fletcher said there is no longer any backlog.

*The Criminal Justice Center
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All programs are held in New York City at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For further information, contact the Criminal Justice Center, 448 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600, 01.

Jobs

Police Officer, Certified. The Tucson Police Department is recruiting "quality" certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,956 per month.

The next test will be given on January 14, 1986. Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

State Troopers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is accepting applications for entry-level positions with the Pennsylvania State Police.

Applicants must be between 20 and 29 years of age and be a high school graduate or possess GED. Weight should be proportionate to height, and vision must be at least 20/70, correctable to 20/40.

All candidates must U.S. citizens of good moral character and a resident of Pennsylvania for at least one year prior to making application.

Applicants for the positions, which are non-Civil Service, must pass written exam, strength and agility test, physical exam, background investigation and oral interview.

Salary is \$536.80 biweekly during academy training and starts at \$16,024 annually upon graduation. Overtime and shift differential paid, along with annual clothing maintenance allowance.

To apply or to obtain additional information, write to: Director, Bureau of Personnel, Pennsylvania State Police, 1800 Elmerston Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110.

Police Officers. The Oakland Police Department is seeking additional officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old prior to appointment, possess high school diploma or GED and hold a valid California driver's license prior to appointments.

The positions offer promotional opportunities, educational incentives and a starting salary of \$2,045.80 per month while attending the police academy. Top salary is \$36,141.88 per year (including holiday, uniform and longevity pay). Benefits include paid medical, dental and sick leave benefits, three weeks annual paid vacation, college and/or course tuition reimbursement and retirement at age 50.

To apply, write or call: Oakland Police Department, Recruiting Unit, 455 Seventh Street, Room 120, Oakland, CA 94607. Tel.: (415) 273-3338. The department is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Female and minorities desired.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new of-

ficers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$1,606 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,153. Among the fringe benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished. Police officers participate in the Texas Municipal Retirement System.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Police Officers. The City of Florence, S.C., is seeking career law enforcement officers. The department, which has an authorized strength of 75 sworn and civilian employees, serves a population of approximately 32,000.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, with high school diploma or GED. All applicants must be able to acquire a valid South Carolina driver's license. Copies of valid driver's license, birth certificate, high school diploma and military discharge papers (where applicable) must accompany application. All applicants must satisfactorily complete a background investigation, written test, psychological examination, series of interviews, polygraph examination, dexterity exam and medical.

Florence police officers work a

4-10 work schedule. Salary for the position ranges from \$12,700 to \$13,000, plus benefit and employee package that includes a college tuition reimbursement program.

To obtain additional information, write or call: Personnel Department, Room 103-C, Drawer PP, City-County Complex, Florence, SC 29501.

Apprentice Police Officer. The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

Training Administrator. The Montana Law Enforcement Academy Division, based in Bozeman, is seeking a new administrator.

The candidate selected will be responsible for the overall administration, management and program planning for the division. Duties will include: budget management and planning; organization and supervision of staff; curriculum planning and management; liaison with legislators, professional associations in the field and POST council; course instruction, and other related duties as directed.

Applicants must have a master's degree and at least five years of progressively responsible experience in a program management field closely associated with criminal justice training. Salary is up to \$37,000 annually, depending upon qualifications.

For information about application procedures, write or call: Howard Hammer, Personnel Officer, Montana Department of Justice, 215 North Sanders, Helena, MT 59620. Telephone: (406) 444-3800. Deadline for application is December 31. Application material will not be mailed out after December 20.

Director, School of Justice Administration. The University of Louisville has reopened its search for the position of Director of the School of Justice Administration. The three divisions of the school include the degree programs (bachelor's and master's), the Southern Police Institute (SPI) and the National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI).

The director is responsible for administration and operation of the school and is expected to teach one course per semester. A review of the director's service is made at five-year intervals by the Dean in consultation with faculty.

Necessary qualifications include: A doctorate in criminal justice or closely related discipline; established credentials and demonstrated commitment to teaching, research and service; academic administrative experience with particular emphasis upon interpersonal relationships in dealing with faculty, staff and students; a record of experience with criminal justice practitioners, and demonstrated scholarly accomplishments in criminal justice.

The position is a senior level, academic appointment on the tenure track. Salary is competitive and negotiable depending upon qualifications, with appointment expected on or before July 1, 1986.

Send nominations or applications to: Dr. Richard R. Stevens, Chairperson, Director's Search Committee, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Applications must include a vita, official transcripts, a list of references, and copies of recent publications. Deadline for the submission of applications is December 31, 1985.

Anticipated Opening for Tenure-Track Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice for Fall 1986

Ph.D. in Criminal Justice preferred; Ph.D. in closely allied field considered. Position requires strong commitment to research and publication as well as excellent teaching/advising/service capability.

Strong multidisciplinary program depends on small criminal justice faculty for a core of criminal justice courses strongly emphasizing educational and intellectual pursuits as opposed to technical training. Competitive and selective student admissions guarantees small, high quality classes placing emphasis on excellence.

February 15, 1986 is deadline for applications. Send letter of application, curriculum vita and three current letters of reference to:

Clyde R. Wills, Ph.D., Dean
College of Health and Human Services
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403-0280

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Upcoming Events

JANUARY 1986

- 13-17. Law Enforcement Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$575.
- 13-17. Investigator's In-Service Course. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$24.75.
- 13-17. Electronic Surveillance and Wiretap Procedures. Sponsored by the Centre on Organized Crime, Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Office. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale. Fee: \$300 (in-state); \$375 (out of state).
- 13-24. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$450.
- 13-February 21. Certificate Program in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Control. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$1,600.
- 13-March 21. 22nd Command & Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.
- 14-15. Alarm Systems/Theft Prevention. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 14-17. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. Fee: \$325.
- 15-17. Computer Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 16-17. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 20-21. Auto Theft Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 20-21. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 20-22. Corporate Loss Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 20-22. Police Discipline. Presented by the

Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.

- 20-24. Traffic Accident Record & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 20-24. Training the Trainer. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$200.
- 20-31. U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.
- 20-31. Police Executive Development. Sponsored by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$500.
- 20-February 7. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 21-23. Computer Crime Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.
- 22-23. Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices, Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 27-28. Suspect Identification. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.
- 27-29. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 27-29. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 27-31. Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 27-31. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.
- 27-31. DWI Instructor. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 27-31. Collective Bargaining. Sponsored by

the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$200.

- 27-31. Marine Enforcement and Investigation. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$200.
- 27-February 7. Basic Drug Law Enforcement. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 27-February 7. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology and Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 28-29. Premises Survey/Security Planning. Sponsored by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.

FEBRUARY

- 3-4. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.
- 3-4. Hostage Recovery. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$150.
- 3-4. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350.
- 3-7. Law Enforcement Photography. Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Burlingame, Calif. Fee: \$250.
- 3-7. Racketeering and Conspiracy Enforcement. Presented by the Centre on Organized Crime, Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Office. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale. Fee: \$300 (in-state); \$375 (out of state).
- 3-7. Child Abuse Intervention, Referral and Investigation. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 3-7. Police Budget Preparation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 3-14. Line Supervision. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$300.
- 3-21. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$775.

5. Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

5-8. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$350.

5-7. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.

8-May 9. 75th Administrative Officers Course. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$1,200.

9-13. Thirteenth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National College of Juvenile Justice. To be held in New Orleans.

10-21. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

10-21. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

10-March 7. Police Traffic Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$775.

10-March 7. Principles of Police Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$775.

17-21. Internal Sexual Harassment. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.

22-23. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Hartford, Conn. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.

24-28. Terrorism in the 80's. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

24-28. Arson Investigation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.

24-28. Advanced Management Practices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

24-28. Microcomputer Workshop for Traffic Supervisors. Presented by the Institute

of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.

24-26. Basic Fingerprint Classification. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$24.75.

24-March 7. Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

24-March 7. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

25-27. Broward Command Centre Seminar on Managing Investigative Services. Presented by the Centre on Organized Crime, Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Office. To be held in Ft. Lauderdale. Fee: \$200.

26-28. Prevention of Child Abuse. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$250.

27-March 2. "Criminal Justice in the 80's - Myths & Realities." The 13th Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held in Newport Beach, Calif.

MARCH

1-2. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.

3-7. Field Training Officers Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

3-14. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.

5. Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

5-7. POLEX Legal Forum. Sponsored by the Police Executive Development Institute. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$225.

9-15. Providing Protective Services. Sponsored by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,100.

10-11. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$75 for officers, \$60 for spouses.

10-12. Special Problems in Internal Affairs Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$275.

10-12. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

10-14. Stress Awareness and Resolution. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$200.

10-14. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

10-14. Selective Traffic Enforcement Operations. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

10-14. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

11-12. Police Photography. Presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Oak Creek, Wis. Fee: \$11.10.

17-21. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

17-21. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

17-21. Law Enforcement Photography. Presented by Eastman Kodak Company. To be held in Detroit. Fee: \$250.

17-21. Police Motorcycle Rider Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

17-21. Managing Selective Traffic Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

17-28. Police Motorcycle Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Society of Criminology, Attn: Sarah M. Hall, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212. Tel: (614) 422-9207.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Larrell Thomas, APPRO Conference Chairman, P.O. Box 1250, Gainesville, FL 32602.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3601 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ma. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-6665.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13469, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1455, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3597.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60146. Tel.: (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. Tel.: (907) 264-4193.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 5402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501

North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. Tel.: (512) 396-8686.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Tel.: (312) 939-6060.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8269.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 775-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (614) 863-0262.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. Tel.: (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminallistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 568-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-6155.

Western Society of Criminology, c/o Joyce McAlexander, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (619) 265-6224.

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Sifting through the rubble:

Long after police finished searching through the wreckage of a fire that destroyed a radical group's headquarters and 60 other Philadelphia houses, a special investigating commission is wrapping up its probe of the 'Move incident,' and the probe has already claimed the police commissioner as a victim.

See stories, Page 1.



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